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The Evening Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1900-TWENTY-SIX PAGES. No. 14,710.

TWO CENTS.

DROVE THE BOERS OFF

General Rundle Occupies Their Old Position at de Wetsdorp.

BRITISH CASUALTIES WERE LIGHT

Burghers Nearly Succeed in Capturing a British Convoy.

WOMEN IN THE RANKS

LONDON, April 21.-The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, April 21.-Rundle's force came in contact with the enemy yesterday four miles southwest of De Wetsdorp. They ecupied strong positions covering the town. yeomanry and mounted infantry seized another position, which enabled Rundle to drive the enemy off, and occupied the high ground the enemy had been holding. Rundle advanced this morning, and is now again engaged with the enemy. Our casualties yesterday were two men severely wounded and Lieut. O'Connor and seven

Boers Attack a Convoy.

BOSHOF, Orange Free State, April 21.-At midday yesterday Gen. Methuen's field force at Swartz-Kopjes-Fontein was ordered to return to Bishof. Its convoy extended over six miles. The escort took up position on a hill commanding the road just in the nick of time, as a force of 2,000 Boers with two guns and a pompom suddenly appeared in the vicinity and opened very heavy fire. The British, however, held them in check until the column reached a point of safety, when they retired. The British had several casualities.
The Boers fought determinedly, and must have suffered considerably, as they once advanced to within 300 yards of the hill, whence a concealed detachment of the British opened a heavy fusillade on them.

Boers Claim Victories.

KIMBERLEY, Friday, April 20.—Boer official notices have been found placarded at Campbell and elsewhere saying that in the recent battles the Boers captured 13,000 troops, eighteen cannon and 300 wagons and setting forth that the burghers were and setting forth that the burghers were full of valor; that the outlook was bright, and saying confirmation had been received of the report that Russia had invaded India with two and a half million men.

Another official Boer notice appoints Gen. Lisbenburg to command Griqualand-West, and warns all burghers to join under pen-alty of punishment, in accordance with the martial law of the Free State.

WOMEN IN BOER RANKS.

Discovery Made by British Medical

LONDON, April 21.-A letter from a nurse in a hospital at Cape Town corroborates an unpleasant feature of the war. The writer says the medical officers, for sanitary rea ns, forced a number of Boer prisoners to bathe in the river behind the hospital. Two of them absolutely refused to strip, and when forced to do so it was found they were women in men's clothes. The writer

adds:
"Quite a number of the dead on battle-fields have been found to be women simi-larly disguised, and, worse than all, it has often been these women who have been guilty of atrocities, such as killing the womenled atrocities, such as killing the

FORMING A RAILROAD CORPS. Col. Girarouard is in Charge of the

quard, director of railroads, is forming a railroad corps, with prospects of perma nent employment. Many of the colonials The transport Portugal, with 800 troop

ques. The presence of these reinforcements will make Portugal feel easier re garding the Boers' protest against the

From Ladysmith, under date of April 21 cemes the news that firing was heard during this morning in the direction of Sur day's river. It was maintained for about

an hour. Sniping and Ever activity are re-ported at Klipdam.

As governor of the Free State, Maj. Gen As governor of the Free State, Maj, Gen Freetyman is organizing a corps of mounter police and dividing the country into sections, to be administered by commissions probably army officers. A dispatch from Bioemfontein, dated Friday, April 20, commenting on the improvement of industria prospects which the system is likely to bring about says.

bring about, says:
"An instance of the business acumen
the colonials is the case of a Canadian p vate, who had a large interest in a soap business. During the present halt he has been pushing his wares with the same energy as he and his comrades rushed the

Boers Surrounded at Bloemfontein. BLOEMFONTEIN, April 20.-The Britis

ommand the hills for miles around the Boers, who are reported to hold strong po-sitions, but are probably retiring. The casualties on the British side were

the casantes of them occurred among the yeomanry and mounted infantry. The firing was at long range. None of the British troops was killed.

Special Court to Try Rebels. LONDON, April 21.-The Law Journal

says a special court will be constituted for the trial of rebeis in South Africa, of which the Lord Chief Justice Baron Russell of Killowen will be a member. British Artillerist Captured.

PRETORIA, Friday, April 20.—President Kruger has received, through President Steyn, an official report sent by General DeWet, under date of April 20, to the effect that the latter still surrounds General Brabant's colonials at Wepener, and that he has captured eleven prisoners, including the chief artillery officer. The report adds that the British, coming from Aliwal north, are destroying farm houses on the way. The Irish brigade paraded this morning in front of President Kruger's house. The president made a speech to them, and the force was afterward photographed.

ST. LOUIS CHRONICLE BURNED OUT. Plant of the Paper and Two Build-

ings Destroyed. ST. LOUIS, April 21.- The plant of the St. Louis Chronicle, occupying the three and four-story buildings at Nos. 14 to 18 North 6th street, was practically destroyed today by a fire that is supposed to have originated in the boiler room. The interior of the buildin the boiler room. The interior of the bund-ing is a complete wreck, and the typesetting machines, the stereotyping machines and whole fonts of type in the advertising de-partment of the paper are destroyed.

Librarian Hodges Goes to Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 21.-N. C. D. Hodges, librarian of the scientific library at Harvard University, has been elected librarian of the public library of Cincinnati to succeed Librarian A. W. Whelpley, re-

NOT LIKELY THAT HE WOULD TAKE THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

His Ambition is to Serve the Longest Term in the Sennte.

Men in Washington who are best acquainted with Senator Allison do not think there is any likelihood of his consenting to be a candidate on the ticket with Mr. McKinley. Mr. Allison has been ambitious to be Presi dent, and has felt himself to be close to the nomination on at least one occasion, but that has passed and all his friends know that there is no position other than the one he now holds that has attractions for him. As chairman of the Senate appropriations committee, his influence is beyond measure greater than that of the Vice President, and t is only the undiscussable contingency of being called upon by mischance to fill a higher place that makes the vice presidency higher place that makes the vice presidency as important a position as that of senator of any rank. Mr. Allison holds the ranking position of his party in the Senate, and he resisted the importunities of Harrison, when he was President, and, since, of McKinley to leave the Senate to enter the cabinet. At the end of his present term, if he lives, Allison will have served thirty years in the Senate, without a break in his service. He will then be seventy-four years and one day old, having been born March 2, 1829.

His Appearance.

His Appearance. His appearance does not indicate his age The average observer would take him to be not above sixty-five. There is a massive ness about his frame that is apt to give the impression that he is always to be just as he is. During the past ten years there has been little noticeable change in his appearance, except that his step is shorter and quicker as he moves about the Senate, as if he had not quite confidence enough to take a more deliberate stride. Yet this peculiar-ity of his walk is but the development of one that has always marked his gait. one that has always marked his gait.

Sometimes a particularly close observer may remark carelessly that "Allison is beginning to show his age a little," but the suggestion is apt to be disapproved by these who are used to seeing him day after day. His massive head, his broad shoulders, peculiarly brilliant eye and his deep, full voice dispel the thought of age and infirmity. If he lives it is said that no difficulty can be foreseen in the way of his being re-elected to succeed himself in 1903. Goar his colleaver, who is about four years cuity can be foreseen in the way of his being re-elected to succeed himself in 1903. Gear, his colleague, who is about four years his senior and by no means as robust, has just been re-elected for another term of six years. When his present term expires Allison will be a year younger than his colleague now is. A man who has long been very closely associated with him says that his ambition now is to have a record of the longest continuous service in the Senate. At the end of his present term his service will equal in length that of Benton, and if he is then re-elected, as he will be if he lives and desires it, his time of continuous service will pass that of Morrill. Thirty-six years' service in the Senate would bring Allison to the age of eighty. Morrill was about eight years older than that when he died, while yet in the Senate.

From all tes it is argued that Allison will not consent to become a candidate for the vice presidency. He is not credited with that peculiar partisanship which would lead him to make a vicarious sacri-fice at this time of life, and the party lead-ers would hardly insist that a situation so desperate exists as to demand it of him.

GOV. TAYLOR DEPARTS. Gone to New York, It is Thought, to

Consult Lawyers.

Gov. W. S. Taylor of Kentucky, who has been in Washington this week in connection with the case involving the Kentucky offices, which will be heard in the United States Supreme Court April 30, went to New York last night and will return about e middle of next week. He gave up his arters at the Raleigh yesterday mornng to accept the hospitality of his old and stimate friend, Mr. W. B. Catchings of Kentucky, who resides at No. 1925 G street

The friends of Gov. Taylor have no infornation regarding the indicament which, it s alleged, has been found in Kentucky con is alleged, has been found in Kentucky con-recting him with Mr. Goebel's assassina-tion, but they declare that if such is the fact he will return to Kentucky as soon as the Supreme Court hears the case, just as he would have otherwise done, and that he will meet all charges without hesitation. It is understood that Gov. Taylor's visit to New York is for the purpose of consulting lawyers there regarding the case.

THE VOTE ON QUAY'S CASE. His Friends Admit That It Will Be Un-

comfortably Close. It is admitted by some of Quay's friends this morning that the vote on the Quay case is going to be uncomfortably close. The public claim for Quay, however, is five or six majority. The truth of the matter seems to be that there is a fair prospect that the majority will be on the other side, and that Quay will fail of "election y the Senate" by a very close shave.

One or two democrats and some of the epublican Quay managers on the floor held conference with Quay at his house last ight and went over the Senate roll call with great care. As a result of this canwith great care. As a result of this can-vass and a discussion of pairs they made the claim of five or six majority. The senators opposed to the seating of Quay are keeping very close counsel, but are very confident that Quay will not get the seat.

JURORS AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Patent Examiners Wilkinson and Bancroft Selected.

Messrs. A. J. Wilkinson and J. F. Ban croft, examiners of patents, have been granted permission by the Secretary of the Interior to attend the Paris exposition where they will have important duties as jurors of awards. They will be nominated by Commissioner General Peck and appointed by the French government.

Mr. Wilkinson will be a juror in the class of interior decorating, making the third time he has acted in such a capacity at Paris expositions, and Mr. Bancroft will be in the class including sewing ma The gentlemen will leave about

Proposed Restitution to Porto Rico.

Senator Burrows today introduced by reuest a bill directing the Secretary of Wa o refund the duties on the flour, rice, pork sacon, codfish and lumber imported into the Island of Porto Rico since the occupa tion by the United States and held in stock by the importers on October 21, 1899, when those articles were placed on the free list.

The Pacific Cable Bills.

The House committee on commerce has substituted the Sherman bill for the construction of the Pacific cable, in place of the bill recently passed by the Senate. The Sherman bill had been previously reported to the House, but this action puts it in the form of a substitute to the Senate meas ure. It differs from the Senate bill in providing construction by private contract under government supervision, while the and construction by private contract or government supervision, while the ute provides for government construc-and operation.

SENATOR ALLISON COUNCIL IS OPENED

Protestant Missionary Workers in Session at New York.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON PRESIDES

He Delivers an Address on the Trend

of the Times. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

NEW YORK, April 21.-With an ex-Presdent of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, to bid them welcome, there are gathered today in Carnegie Hall more than 2,000 missionaries from almost every quarter of the globe. For ten years preparations have been under way for this meeting, known as the ecumenical conference on foreign mis-

It is the third of its kind ever held. Every branch of the Christian Church is represented except the Roman Catholic, the Green and that branch of the Anglican Church known as the Society for the Prop-

agation of the Gospel. The great hall was completely filled wher ex-President Harrison began his address of welcome. On the platform were many clergymen and statesmen of world fame. Scated with the great body of the delegates were many workers from foreign lands. whose bright costumes added a dash of color to the scene. Ex-President Harrison was given a great

Ex-President Harrison's Address. Mr. Harrison said in part:

"I count it a great honor, a call to pre-side over the deliberations of this great body. It is to associate one's self with the most influential and enduring work that is being done in this day of great enterprises "My assignment is to the chair—not to the speaker's desk. The careful and com-prehensive program that has been prepared for the convention will in its orderly de-velopment bring before you the whole sub-ject of foreign missions in all its aspects. Gentlemen whose learning and special ex-periences will give not only interest, but authority to their addresses will discuss assigned topics.

assigned topics.

"We shall have the arithmetic of missions, the muster roll, the book increase, the paymasters' accounts, some will need these. We shall have before us some veterans from the mission outposts—men and women who have exhibited in their work an unsurpassed steadfastness and heroism, whose courage has been subjected to the strain of time. They have been beleaguered; they have known the weariness of those who look for succor. From them we shall hear what the Gospel has done for tribes and lands; and, best of all, what it has done for the individual man and woman. These reports will be consolidated reports These reports will be consolidated reports of the whole mission work of all the deachments of the evangelical Protestant

army.
"The gigantic engines that are driving "The gigantic engines that are driving forward a material development are being speeded as never before. The din of the hammer and the ax, and the hum of wheels have penetrated the abodes of solitude—the world has now few quiet places. Life is strenuous—the boy is started in his school upon the run, and the pace is not often slackened until the panting man falls into his grave.

"It is to a generation thus intent—to a generation that has wrought wondrously in the realms of applied science—that God, in His Word and by the preacher, says: All these are worthy only, and in proportion, as they contribute to the regeneration of mankind. Every invention, every work, every man, every nation, must one day

every man, every nation, must one day come to this weighing platform and be appraised.
"But with the increase of commerce and

wealth the stress of social difficulties is not relieved, but increases in all of the great nations. The tendency is not to the brotherhoed, but to many. Work for the willing at a wage that will save the spirit as well as the body is a problem of increasing tangle and intricacy. Competition forces economical devices and names wages that are, in some instances, insufficient to renew the strength expended. It suggests, if it does not compel, aggregations of capital and wealth the stress of social difficulties is not compel, aggregations of capital, and these in turn present many threatening aspects. Agencies of man's devising may alleviate, but they cannot cure this ten-dency to division and strife and substitute a drift to peace and unity. Christ in the heart and His Gospel of love and ministry in all the activities of life is the only cure.

Highest Conception of Man. "The highest conception that has eve entered the mind of man is that of Go and the Father of all men-the one bloodthe universal brotherhood. It was not evolved, but revealed. The natural man evolved, but revealed. The natural man lives to be ministered unto—he lays his impests upon others. He buys slaves that they may fan him asleep, bring him the jeweled cup, dance before him and die in the arena for his sport. Into such a world there came a King, 'not to be ministered unto, but to minister.' The rough winds fanned His sleep; He drank of the mountain brook, and made not the water wine for Himself; would not use His power to stay His own hunger, but had compassion on the multitude. He called them He had n the multitude. He called them He had ought with a great price no more servants ut friends. He entered the bloody arena but friends. He entered the bloody arena alone, and dying, broke all chains and brought life and immortality to light.

brought life and immortality to light.

"Here is the perfect altruism; here the true appraisal of men. Ornaments of gold and gems, silken robes, houses, lands, stocks and bonds—there are tare when men are weighed. Where else is there a scale so true? Where a brotherhood so wide and perfect? Labor is made noble—the King credits the smallest service. His values are relative. He takes account of the per cent when tribute is brought into His treasury. No coin of love is base or small to Him. The widow's mite He sets in His crown. Life is sweetened; the poor man becomes of account. Where else is found a philosophy of life so sweet and adaptable. ecomes of account. Where else is found philosophy of life so sweet and adapt-ble—a philosophy of death so comforting? "The men who, like Paul, have gone to leathen lands with the message 'we seek to yours but you' have been hindered by hose who coming after have reversed the nessage. Rum and other corrupting agenies come in with our boasted civilization.

les come in with our boasted civilization, and the feeble races wither before the hotoreath of the white man's vices. Curse of the Rum Traffic.

"The great nations have combined to suppress the slave trade. Is it too much to sale of spirits to men who, less than our children, have acquired the habits of self-restraint? If we must have 'consumers' let us give them an innocent diet.
"The enemies of foreign missions have spoken tauntingly of the slowness of the

work and of its great and disproportionate and we have too exclusively con ourselves and answered the criti cism by the suggestion that with God a thousand years is as one day. We should not lose sight of the other side of that truth—one day with Him is as a thousant years. God has not set a uniform pace for Himself in the work of bringing in the kingdom of His Son. He will hasten it in His day. The stride of His church shall be so quickened that commerce will be the laggard. Love shall outrun greed. He exacts faith. He will not answer the demand to show a course of stone in His great cathedral for every thousand dollars given. But it may be justly asked that the admineism by the suggestion that with God a thousand years is as one day. We should But it may be justly asked that the admir istrators of our mission treasuries justify their accounts; that they use a business wisdom and economy; that there is no waste; that the workmen do not hinder each other. The plewing and the sowing

must be well done. These may be and should be judged; that is men's part of the work. But the care of well-planted seed is with God."

is with God."
Following General Harrison the Rev. Judson Smith, D.D., chairman of the general committee, welcomed the delegates. Responses on behalf of the delegates were made by the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson for the British delegation, Drs. Merensky and Schreiber of the German delegation, the Rev. Joseph King of the Australian delegation and the Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M.D., D.D., for the missionaries generally.

lain, M.D., D.D., for the missionaries generally.

The rest of this session was devoted to the report of the general committee, presented by the Rev. S. L. Baidwin, D.D., secretary of the committee.

The afternoon session was largely informal.

Sessions Will Last Till May 1.

The sessions of the conference will last until May 1, not including Sundays. On Sundays the delegates will be assigned to churches in the five city boroughs and sub-urban towns to make addresses and preach sermons in regard to their work. The Protestant Foreign Missionary Socie

ties of the world spend about \$15,000,000 a year to advance their work. That is exclusive of the money expended on missions in England and America. Every cent of this vast sum is used to convert non-Christians to Christianity. This great work was firs

steried in the close of the eithteenth century, and the beginning of the nineteenth. The conference now in session is held at the close of this century as a fitting time and to make way for the great work of the century about to dawn.

As stated by one of the leaders in the movement, the one great purpose of this gathering of workers from all corners of the earth is to look back over the century closing and to survey and prospect the

the earth is to look back over the century closing and to survey and prospect the work of the future.

The great problem now is how to get money, and then how to get the greatest portion of every dollar given to the non-Christian whom it is desired to convert. At present it is said 92 cents on the dollar actually reaches the heathen. It is hoped that the 8 cents or cost of administration may be much reduced, and it is hoped by this conference to so combine work in the same fields, and by the elimination of all unnecessary competition to effect this result.

Some of the Honorary Vice Presidents In the list of honorary vice presidents of the conference are such names as ex-President Grover Cleveland, J. Pierpont Morgan, Seth Low, Wm. E. Dodge, C. A. Schieren, ex-Governor W. Northen of Georgia and

seth Low, Wm. E. Dodge, C. A. Schleren, ex-Governor W. Northen of Georgia and Miss Helen Gould.

Among the delegates are many distinguished English clergymen, including the Rev. W. T. A. Barber, Lees School, Cambridge, missionary to China; Dr. D. A. Barkley, secretary of the Irish Missionary Society, and the Rev. W. E. Cousins, London Missionary Society, missionary from Madagascar

Others present from foreign parts are Dr. and Mrs. Borghegrevink of the nurse board of missionaries, from Madagascar; Miss Budden, the London Missionary Society, Bishop W. R. Ridley, bishop of Caledonia, B. C.; Joel Cadbury, Friends' Missionary Society, Birmingham. England, and the Rev. F. Galpin, from China.

Some of the prominent women present are Dr. Grace Kimball, resident physician at Vassar College, the American woman who gained fame a few years ago by defying the Sultan of Turkey to carry out his threat of death if she did-not leave his dominions; Mrs. John W. Childress, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. John W. Childress, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. John W. Gaut of the woman's board of missions, Mrs. Moses Smith of the woman's board of the interior and Miss A. E. Easkerville, a Eaptist missionary in India.

To Entertain Delegates.

When not in session the delegates will be variously entertained during their stay in the city. The British and British colonial residents are preparing a reception for the delegates from the British dominions. This will probably be held Monday night. The British ambassador, the governor general of Canada, the members and officers of the Canadian Society, etc., have been invited. The Presbyterian Union will entertain its delegates at the Hotel Savoy on Monday night, ex-President Cleveland having promised to attend if possible. The Methodist ised to attend if possible. The Methodist Social Union will receive its delegates at the Savoy on Friday night; the Congrega-tional Club will entertain its quota Mon-day night at the Pouch Mansion, in Clintor ay night at the Fouch Mansion, in Clinton venue, Brooklyn; the Baptist Social Union it the Hotel Manhattan on May 3. United States Senator Wm. P. Frye has been invited to preside at the great laynen's meeting to be held Friday night next it Carnegie Hall.

Tonight a patternal welcome will be held

hospitality committee, when an address of welcome will be made by President McKin-ley. Governor Roosevelt will also address the conference, and the response will be

the conference, and the response will be made by former President Harrison.

Make-Up of the Council. The foreign missionary work of the world is conducted by seven great societies. They are the Christian Missionary Society, which represents the evangelical party in the Church of England and is almost as large as the other six together; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, representing the Catholic party in the Church of England, and which declined to attend the conference; the London Missionary Society of the Congregational Church, the American board of foreign missions, also of the Congregational Church; the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, the Missionary Society foreign missions, the Missionary Societ of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the American Baptist Missionary Union.

TURKISH MINISTER WAITING.

Looking for Response to His Report

to His Government. There have been no developments in the egotiations with Turkey respecting the payment of the claims of the American missionary interests for their property. It is understood that Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish minister here, has communicated to his government by cable the substance of his recent interview with Assistant Secretary Hill, and he is looking for some response that will convey an idea of the position taken by his government in this matter. It is believed here that the minister' cablegram was really the basis for the Interview between the porte and the United States charge at Constantinople reported to have taken place this morning, and this sign of awakened interest in our representations on the part of the Turkish government is noted with gratification here.

Postage Stamp Books.

The post office has received an additional supply of postage stamps in book form, such as were recently introduced, and they are now on sale at the main office and the principal postal stations. When these books were placed on sale a few days ago there was such a demand for them that the limited supply sent to the post office by the department was all sold in a few hours, and this was the case at all the large post of-fices to which they were sent. It is be-lieved now that the bureau of engraving and printing will be able to manufacture these stamp books as fast as they are need, so that the public can get them at the post office whenever they are wanted. The scheme of selling stamps in this way likely to prove very popular.

Examination of Second Lieutenants. By direction of the President a competitive examination of enlisted men for promo tion to the grade of second lieutenant United States army, will be held in each geographical department June 1 next, in lieu of the usual examination in September. The time for the examination is advanced with a view to filling vacancies which may exist July 1. Soldiers who have completed two years of service and are under thirty years of age are eligible for the competitive examinations.

Verdict Rendered in Case of Charles L. McUin,

FOR MURDER OF ROBERT E. TURNER

The Jury Deliberated Less Than an Hour.

THE CONCLUDING EVIDENCE

After being out a little less than an hour, during which time lunch was served, the jury in the case of Charles L. McUin, charged with the murder of Robert E. Turner December 28 last, returned a verdict of guilty as indicted at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon in Criminal Court No. 1, Justice Clabaugh presiding. The defendant heard the verdict without the slightest expression of interest. His counsel made no motion for a new trial, and the prisoner was remanded to jail to await sentence by the court. The jury made no recommendation for mercy.

Arguments of Counsel.

Mr. Ashley M. Gould, assistant United States district attorney, opened the argument on behalf of the government. He ridiculed the idea that Turner, the de-ceased, could have accidentally self-inflicted the wound which caused his death, as contended by the defendant in his statement of the case yesterday afternoon. Mr. Gould also questioned the statement that the left-hand blow on the chest, admit-

the left-hand blow on the chest, admittedly struck by the accused, could have knocked Turner down. The defendant, he pointed out, is a slight man, weighing little more than 130 pounds, while the deceased was an athlete, six feet in height and weighing 165 pounds. The case, Mr. Gould said, was not a half-way one; it was not a case of insanity; it was a murder without extenuating circumstances. He said the community should be protected from such persons, and he therefore asked for a verdict of guilty as indicted.

Mr. Tracy L. Jeffords, who has defended McUin throughout the trial, followed Mr. Gould. Mr. Jeffords reviewed the testimony of the witnesses briefly. In regard to the statement made by the defendant that he had lost his knife two days before the homicide and had not seen it again until he found it lying in the snow after Turner had been taken into the house, counsel said the deceased had evidently fallen upon the knife when he and McUin were clinched and slipped. McUin, Mr. Jeffords declared, did not know Turner was hart when he fell, and expected him to get right up. This circumstance, he claimed, was evidence McUin had not stabbed the man as alleged.

Mr. Jeffords next referred to the demeaner

Mr. Jeffords next referred to the demeanor Mr. Jeffords next referred to the demeanor and actions of the defendant immediately following the alleged murder. He did not act as a criminal; he did not flee; he offered his handkerchief to wipe away the blood, and picked up the bloody knife that he knew would be in evidence and placed it in his pocket, because it happened to be his lost one. Mr. Jeffords said McUin was in love, but declared that "all the world loves a lover."

Government Closes.

Gen. Thos. H. Anderson, United States district attorney, closed for the government. He characterized the case as the mest cruel, heartless, cold-blooded murder ever heard in the District courts. Turner, he declared, died a martyr to the jealousy and hatred of the defendant McUin. If ever there was a man who gave up his life without cause or excuse it was Turner, whose only offense was that a pretty girl cared more for him than she did for McUin, Gen. Anderson quoted several of the witnesses, and asked for a verdiet of guilty. capitaling the considerations that should enter into the verdict. He explained that the jury might, in the event of a verdict of guilty, decide as to the punishment between the death penalty and imprisonment

Testimony Concluded Vesterday. The taking of testimony was concluded resterday afternoon, the only witness for the defense being the accused himself. When McUin had taken the stand he was

asked by his counsel, Mr. Jeffords, whether er not he killed Robert E. Turner. "No, sir," promptly replied the defendant. Continuing his testimony, McUin said he had known Turner for about four months pefore the altercation. He admitted he was in love with Bertha Crown and that they ad had a disagreement. A few days before the tragedy, McUin said, Turner remarked to nim: 'I see you have gone back to the Crowns' to board, and I suppose you will try now to get Bertha back. Well, if you do I will kill you. I have already killed one man, and would just as soon make you the second." to him: "I see you have gone back to the

he second." McUin said he told Turner to go away he did not want to have any words or any thing to do with him. The day Turner los his life, the witness stated, he had thre drinks during the early afternoon. McUin declared that when he met Turner in from of the Crown home the latter struck hir of the Crown home the latter struck him and made a movement as if to get some-thing from his pocket. McUin did not see what it was. Witness struck Turner a blow in the chest, they clinched and fell in the snow together. McUin declared he did not use a knife. After Turner had been car-ried into the house witness saw his (Mc-Uin's) knife lying in the snow. He picked it up and placed it in his pocket.

Had Lost His Knife.

"Will you explain to the jury how your knife happened to be there?" asked Mr Jeffords. McUin said he had lost his knife tw days before and this was the first he had

seen of it since that time. On cross-examination McUin admitted that he had been found guilty of murder in Tennessee and had been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary there, but was afterward pardoned. He declared he was not jealous of Bertha, but had objected t not fealous of Bertha, but had objected to the attentions of a Mr. Floyd because the latter was a married man. He said several of the witnesses had not told the truth, but no explanations were offered in support of his denial of the crime.

PORTO RICANS ARE BITTER. Resentment at the Discrimination Against Them by Congress.

Among the callers today on Chairman

Cooper of the House committee on insula affairs was Mr. C. E. Vrooman, a prominent lawyer of Mr. Cooper's district, who Rico "The Porto Ricans are very bitter against the Americans on account of the tariff

reporter. "The feeling of resentment is in reporter. "The feeling of resentment is intense and growing.
"It is a case of sentiment rather than business. They don't mind so much the 15 per cent of the Dingley rates. The tariff itself is relatively low. But they feel aggreeved that they should be legislated against in that way and a discrimination made against them. It is not the treatment they expected.
"I think also that a mistake was made in assuming that they could not tax them-

in assuming that they could not tax them-selves. I think they are able to raise revenue from internal revenue taxes."

GIVEN ALLOWANCES LOSS BY THE FLOODS

ALLOTMENTS TO ARMY OFFICERS IN CUBA.

Statement by Secretary Root-Salaries Insufficient to Support

Them.

Secretary Root made a brief statement at the War Department this morning in reference to the charge that extravagant allot ments had been made to the principal army officers serving in Cuba for the main-tenance of their establishments out of the revenues of the island. He said that about a year ago, before he came into office, representations were made that it was impossible for army officers to live in Cuba on their regular salaries. The question of providing for their extra expenses out of the revenues of the island was suggested by Secretary Alger, and the Attorney General was called upon for an opinion on the subject. The Attorney General held that there was no legal objection to such a procedure, and his opinion was approved by the then Secretary of War.

Allotment to Four Officers.

Secretary Root said that allotments were made at that time, a little over a year ago, in accordance with the Attorney General's opinion, and they have since been con-tinued. In response to a direct inquiry, he said that allotments for extra expenses had been made to four officers, namely, the military governor of the island, the military governor of the city of Havana, the collector of the port of Havana and the treasurer of the island. The Secretary said he did not recall the exact amount of the allotment in each case, but that altogether the four did not exceed \$15,000 or \$16,000 a

year.

In answer to another question, Secretary Root said that Col. Black, the engineer officer at Havana, did not receive any extra allowance, but that he was certainly entitled to it.

titled to it.

Although showing that the plan was fully approved by him, Secretary Root made it clear that it was originated by his predecessor, Secretary ...ger. The Officers Concerned.

At the time of the original allowance, the office of governor general was held by Gen. Brooke, who was recently succeeded by Gen. Wood, the incumbent. Gen. Willam Ludlow was the military governor of Havana and received an allowance as such. The office held by him has been abolished to take effect on the 1st proximo. The military department formerly in his command has been merged into the department of Hayana and Pinar del Rio, in command of Gen. Lee. It is not known whether the latter officer will receive the allowance heretofore made to Gen. Lud-low, but it is a fair assumption that he will.

will.

The other 'cwo officers favored with extra allowances are Col. T. H. Bliss of the commissary department, who holds the important office of collector of the port of Havana and Major Eugene F. Ladd, quartermaster of volunteers and captain of the 9th Cavalry, who performs the important functions of treasurer of the island.

Secretary Root stated this morning that full particulars of the entire transaction would be furnished to Congress in response to the resolution of Senator Bacon in the would be furnished to Congress in response to the resolution of Senator Bacon in the event of the passage of that measure. The reply will include a copy of the epin-ion of the Attorney General, upon which the action of the War Department is based. The Secretary was asked if similar al-lowances for extra expenses were made in the cases of any officer in Porto Rico or in the Philippines, and he replied most em-phatically, "No."

phatically,

Bacon Resolutions Passed. The Senate today passed without discus sion the Bacon resolutions calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to extra compensation of army officers serving known before Cuba and expenditures for officers

shments out of Cuban revenues.
Afterward the vote for one of the relutions was reconsidered, merely to Mr. Pettigrew to talk, and this open siderable discussion. It appears that expenditures referred to were accounted expenditures referred to were accounted for in a communication from the Secretary of War on February 16, in response to a gen-eral resolution of inquiry as to the revenues of Cuba, but the facts were so obscured by methods of tabulation that the exact facts were not made clear.

The Department's Position.

It is understood that the War Departnent will maintain full justification for the expenditures and extra compensation officers complained of, on the ground that it is necessary on account of the expenses to which the officers are subject on account of their positions, and that the allowance is to meet expenses and not as additional compensation. It will be shown, it is said, that the governor general, the governor of Havana and two others receive extra allowance for extra expenses, amounting in one case to \$7,500, in another to \$5,000 and in two others to about \$1,800 and

other to \$5,000 and in two others to about \$1,500 each.

The reason given for this allowance is that the officers are required to maintain establishments pertaining to their civil functions, which they could not be expected to pay for themselves.

Another resolution, one offered by Senator Culberson, went over under objection or Culberson, went over under objection, which may bring up a question of extra compensation to officers serving on so one or more of the commissions.

EDUCATING THE FILIPINOS. Major Sternberg's Views Given in Private Letter.

Major Theodore Sternberg of the pay department, stationed at Hollo, has written ; private letter to a friend in this city in regard to the situation in the Philippines He says that the soldiers are making larg deposits of their money and that he re eived \$202,940 on that account during the six months ended December 31 last.

"I am only one paymaster," says Majo Sternberg, "and these deposits represent the roops only on Panay and Negros Islands. Of this amount one company of the 37th has bout \$30,000, the richest company in the world. This \$30,000, however, represent world. This \$50,000, however, represents the capital these men will have when their term of service expires to engage in developing these islands, for most of the mer who re-enlisted in the volunteers did so with the intention of remaining here.

with the intention of remaining here.
"I must impose on you my opinion as to education. Here is a field for the man or woman with a mission. Kindergarten are the practical way of getting at the working people, of making them understand that the coming of the Americans means real elevation to them. The ordinary native must be reached and helped, or every ambitious sprig of wealthy chasses, every escaped desperado, can in the future take to the mountains with a following of bolomen to live by plunder or to keep alive political factions. The kindergarten plan can also be used in teaching older scholars our lanoe used in teaching older scholars our lar just enacted," said Mr. Vrooman to a Star In the system of government for hese islands the kindergarten should be the base. Take Negros Island. Here fro 500 to 2,000 working natives are gathe on each hacienda. The haciendas are apart and each has a local pride and ers a splendid opportunity to try this plan-

> It was reported at army headquarters the norning that the condition of General John C. Gilmore, who has been ill for some time past at his home in this city, was some what improved today.

Gen. Gilmore Somewhat Better.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION

Whether or not you wish

to buy anything the adver-

tising columns of The Star

amply repay the most care-

ful perusal.

Damage in Southern Mississippi Estimated at \$3,000,000.

DROWNED ALONG THE CHUNKY RIVER

Many River Towns Completely Isolated by Raging Waters.

HONEY ISLAND INUNDATED

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 21.-The floods which commenced the early part of the week have already caused, at a conservative estimate, fully \$3,000,000 loss in central and southern Mississippi, to say nothing of the damage sustained by the railroads. The extent of the losses has not yet been fully realized, and it may be some days yet before an accurate total can be reached, as mall communication has been totally cut off between those localities which have suffered most. In Louisiana, too, the damage done by the unprecedented rains was great, but in this state they are

more inferential than positive. A special from Co'umbia, Miss., fixes the ss in that little town and its immediate vicinity at \$500,000. Many farmhouses were carried away by the mad waters, the occupants barely escaping with their lives, and the number of cattle destroyed was great. A great many gin and mill houses were washed away. Nearly every bridge around Columbia was swept down stream.

Pearl River Rising. Pearl river is now higher than it has

een known for many years. Miles and miles of the New Orleans and Northeastern track are still under water. Honey Island, the rendezvous of the noted train robber, Furch, is under twenty feet of water, and the island, which has for years been one of the natural game pre-serves of the south, is now devoid of wild

serves of the south, is now decoal of what animals.

Hundreds of deer were drowned, and the hills near the banks of the Pearl river are now the temporary abiding places of all manner of four-footed life.

The log booms in the neighborhood of Parlington were all carried away, and the loss sustained in this direction alone amounts to thousands of dollars.

Distressing news comes from Hickory, Miss., a small town on this road, which is now completely surrounded by water and inundated in many places. Hundreds of hogs and cattle near this point were drowned

nundated in many places. Hundreds of nogsand cattle near this pointweredrowned and miles of fencing have been washed

The latest advices from the town of En-terprise state that the losses there have been great and much destitution prevails. Towns Cut Off From Rest of World. Half a score of towns are completely cut off from the outside world, as they have een since the early part of the week.

From the Chunky river swamps near Enerorise comes the news of a heavy loss of The Illinois Central road is still crippled The limbos Central road is stal crapped badly. The New Orleans and Northeastern, the East Louisiana and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley are as yet unable to move trains, and the Mobile and Ohio is also a heavy sufferer.

Suffering and Loss of Property. MERIDIAN, Miss., April 21.—The extensive rains which have prevailed over Mississippi and parts of Alabama for seven days, making the rivers and smaller streams of these states rise to an unprecedented extent and overflow the low lands, is causing suffering and a loss of property never

Thousands of acres of farming lands Thousands of acres of farming lands have been devastated and the early crops will prove a total loss. Homes have been floated away, the occupants losing much of their household furniture, and in some instances not escaping with their lives. Thousands of head of cattle, sheep and hogs and fowls have been drowned.

Railroad traffic has been scriously interfered with, and in some of the small towns neither freight, express nor mail has ar-

other freight, express nor mail has ar-ved for four days. Fears of a scarcity in odstuffs are entertained in some coities. The loss to the railroads in traffic and property is inestimable. No road run-ning through the low lands has escaped, and

some have been totally blocked for two days at a time.

Little Improvement Today Today the situation seems little improved. In the flooded districts in this vicinity there is little prospect of a resumption of traffic day. The merchants are beginning to suf-

for from the continued suspension of rail-road traffic.

The large streams south of here continue rising. An alarming report has reached here from Hickory, a small town which is completely surrounded by water. It is feared that great suffering will be the re-sult.

At Jackson, the state capital, the situation is considered more serious than at any other locality. The city is threatened with a water famine, as the waters of the Pearl river have risen to such an extent that the fires under the boilers at the water works pumping station have been extinguished. The city is also surrounded on three sides The city is also surrounded on three sides by the back waters of the Pearl river.

ARGUING THE COLSON CASE.

Testimony All Submitted in the Trial at Frankfort. FRANKFORT, Ky., April 21.-In the trial today of ex-Congressman David G. Colson, charged with killing his former

comrade in arms, Lieut. Scott, and L. W. Demarre, the taking of testimony was con-Several of Scott's former townsmen testi-fied that he was a man of good character and not quarreisome or victous. Both sides then rested and the closing arguments were

STRIKE AT THE CROTON DAM.

About the Same Number of Men at Work Again. CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 21.-

About the same number of men as yesterday were at work here today, guarded by the militia. The strikers are to be paid by the contractors, and as each man receives what is due him he will be advised to report for work Monday. Twelve or fifteen Italian laborers who arrived here today from New York were given employment. The hearing in the case of the five prisoners who yesterday waived examination until today, on the charge of carrying concealed weapons and the threatening of life and property, was postponed until Wednesday. There is an unconfirmed rumor in circulation that the 7th Regiment is to be relieved.

Chancellor A. T. McGill Dead. NEW YORK, April 21.-Chancellor Alex-

ander T. McGill died today at his residence in Jersey City. He had been ill for about a year suffering from general breakdown from overwork. Last summer he took a trip to Europe, and when he returned his health was thought to be somewhat im-

proved.

A short time ago he began to fall rapidity and had arranged to resign the chancellor-ship on June 1.